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THE MANAGER.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, June 20th.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIPT.
Application was made for a receipt of the issue between the Official Receiver and Wong Ka-chung to decide whether the latter was or was not a partner in the Lai Hing Bank at the time of its bankruptcy. The trial of the issue ended very sensationally by seven witnesses against the defendant being committed to prison for perjury. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. P. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall for the appellants, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the respondents.

At the outset of the proceedings, the Chief Justice said—Before I call on counsel to argue I wish to draw attention to two points in connection with the file which has been put before me. In the first place, there has been a disregard of the order of the Court with regard to the official document, which is the summing up which I gave in the trial. That document has not been put upon the file. In the second place, I find a document put upon the file without any grounds, which I have looked through and which I gather is the first draft of the summing up as it came to me from the shorthand writer with corrections which I suppose are the corrections which I made in it. Thirdly, I find an affidavit made by the shorthand writer put upon the file, in which he avers to it another version of the summing up. Now, this, in addition to disregarding the order of the Court with regard to the official version of the summing up, puts upon the file an affidavit made, without any application to the Court, by one of the officers of the Court. That seems to me a most extraordinary proceeding. Again it puts upon the file documents which are the official property of the Court. I cannot conceive how such a thing could have been done, and I shall be glad if Mr. Sharp can give me some explanation.

Mr. Sharp—Do you wish me to explain?
The Chief Justice—Yes, before we make an order. There will be of course an order made.

Mr. Sharp—We thought it was on the file.
The Chief Justice—Which, the official record?

Mr. Sharp—The printed document.
The Chief Justice—This is a file given to me by the officer of the Court in which the most important document is conspicuous by its absence. The printed file is the only authorised version of the summing up.

The Pains Judge—It was not on the file. It was only handed to me recently.

The Chief Justice—The next point is why an affidavit should be put upon the file together with two other documents, versions of the short, hand writer's notes, which I can only suppose are put upon the file for the purpose of challenging the summing up. The affidavit is made by an officer of the Court, no application having been made to the Court for permission to avail themselves of the services of the official.

Mr. Sharp—May I say something?
The Chief Justice—Two documents are put upon the file which are the official property of the Court and which have no business whatever to be in the possession of anyone else. The first is the summing up which follows the copy of my notes in which a series of corrections are made in red ink, which I infer are corrections which I myself made on the first draft.

Mr. Sharp—I understand that is so. I have not read it.

The Chief Justice—I cannot conceive what right parties have to take documents without the permission of the Court. These documents are the official property of the Court.

Mr. Sharp—I think it was understood there was permission.

The Chief Justice—There has been no application made to me for permission.

Mr. Sharp—Application was made to the Registrar.

The Chief Justice—The only person who can give authority to make use of official documents is the Chief Justice.

Mr. Sharp—I understand application was made to the Registrar, who, I think, is generally supposed to express your Lordship's views on these points, and consent was obtained from the Registrar. It was furnished by the Registrar and we made the alterations from that.

The Chief Justice—The printed copy should be on the file.

Mr. Sharp—I will take the printed copy.

The Chief Justice—It is most extraordinary document.

Mr. Sharp—I understand this was not known until a few days ago, and that the only copy of the summing up was that which we received from the Registrar.

The Chief Justice—It is a private document. It has no business to be in anybody's possession.

The next thing is that an affidavit is obtained from an officer of the Court and another copy set up for the purpose of challenging the official copy.

Mr. Sharp—I think your Lordship is under a misapprehension. As I understand it, this printed copy was not known to exist until quite recently.

The Chief Justice—The printed copy has been in the Registry for the last two months.

Mr. Sharp—We did not know that.

The Chief Justice—I thought it was understood from the very first that all these documents, those official copies, could be obtained at the Registry. I had this copy in my hands certainly two months.

Mr. Sharp—I can only repeat that we went to the Registry and got a copy.

The Chief Justice—All I can say is, it is a very grave mistake on the part of the Registrar. That, however, does not explain the fact that an

officer of the Court has been asked to make an affidavit setting out another copy of the summing up for, I suppose, the object of challenging it.

Mr. Sharp—We quite accept the point now we know that it exists. We are going to argue on the point.

The Chief Justice—I want to explain that it is absolutely improper.

Mr. Sharp—We take your explanation.

The Chief Justice—Forgive me. It is absolutely improper, if the judge's summing up is to be challenged, to go behind his back and get an affidavit from an officer of the Court.

Mr. Sharp—There is no intention to challenge your Lordship's summing up. We take your point as official. That was our intention before we came into Court.

The Chief Justice—I am objecting entirely to the procedure in getting an affidavit from an officer of the Court filed without the permission of the Court.

Mr. Sharp—That is a subtle question. We did not know that he was an officer of the Court.

The Chief Justice—I have explained at least half-a-dozen times. When he is authorised to take a note by the Court then he is an officer of the Court. I cannot understand there being any misconception. These two documents—the affidavit by the shorthand writer and this other copy—must be taken off the file.

Mr. Sharp—There is not the smallest objection.

The Chief Justice—It is not a question of objection at all. I am saying that very improper proceedings have been adopted.

Mr. Sharp—The impropriety is only on the Registrar, who furnished us with the copy which we have put upon the file.

Mr. J. W. Lee Jones, Deputy Registrar, made a statement to the Chief Justice relative to the Registrar, but this could not be heard from the Press.

The Chief Justice—That applies to one document. I am referring to the affidavit of the shorthand writer which has been put in without the authority of the Registrar.

Mr. Sharp—May we ask for direction in the future? Supposing in another case we wish to have a certified transcription of notes, is not the proper person to certify the shorthand writer?

The Chief Justice—No, certainly not. He is not an officer of the Court except so far as he is authorised by the Court to take notes. I thought everybody understood that. We could not ask the Government for sufficient money to provide with a shorthand writer absolutely. We have sufficient funds for a shorthand writer when required by the Court.

Mr. Sharp—If outside that he takes notes, speculatively it may be—he is not the proper person to certify that that note is a correct note.

The Chief Justice—No, when he is not authorised by the Court; if he takes any notes he does so as a newspaper correspondent.

Mr. Sharp—Is not a newspaper correspondent the proper person to certify the correctness of the evidence?

The Chief Justice—As against the judge's note of evidence?

Mr. Sharp—Yes, I think that is the practice at home.

The Chief Justice—That is a question which we can consider and put before the Court in the usual way. If the judge's notes are to be challenged and if you want to put a newspaper reporter in the box, then well and good.

Mr. Sharp—I think the proper course would be not to put him in the box, but to file an affidavit. I am not speaking of the summing up, I submit that is the only way we can bring this notes of evidence properly before you. It may properly be used as supplementary to the judge's notes. To challenge is not the word I should use.

The Chief Justice—That is another matter altogether. If that is to be done, let the proper procedure be followed. As to the other, it is quite outside the point.

Mr. Sharp—At the time we did not know there would be any proper copy before the Court.

The Pains Judge—That does not explain the third one. You get a copy from the Registrar and put in another one as well.

The application was then heard.

Mr. Slade took a preliminary objection that the application was out of time.

After discussion, Mr. Slade withdrew his objection.

Mr. Sharp, in opening, said the grounds of the application for a new trial were that the judge in the first instance misdirected the jury in a number of matters, also that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, and further upon the ground of the discovery of new matters of evidence since the trial which could not have been adduced then. Counsel addressed the Court at length on the first head.

After the jury had been misdirected.

After this the Chief Justice and the jury consulted with the Pains Judge and they found no reason for admitting the shorthand writer's notes as evidence.

Mr. Sharp then asked his Lordship to note the fact that these notes were by the man whom the Chief Justice had appointed as official reporter.

The Chief Justice replied that he had every confidence in the shorthand writer.

The hearing was adjourned.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Touche*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 6 p.m. for the port of Saigon.

The Gun Line str. *Glentworth*, from London, left Singapore on the 19th inst.

The C.P.M. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Wakasa Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Tuticorin and Singapore on the 10th inst.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, June 20th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

KIDNAPED BEING SEARCHED.

A native schoolmaster from Kowloon City was charged with assaulting a constable at Yau-mati on Tuesday.

From the evidence it appeared that the schoolmaster was taking an afternoon walk, and carried a bundle under his arm. Being rather large, the constable decided to search it, but as the schoolmaster would not allow him he was taken in charge. As the constable held the defendant's queue, and they were walking quickly along, the defendant suddenly turned and tried to strike the constable on the face with his umbrella. The policeman ducked, and the blow missed its mark, but was followed by several others which fell on his head. Eventually he got the defendant to the station.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

A DOUBLE LARK.

The case was concluded in which Chan Tsui, an apprentice of Sa Tsui, tailor, of 36, Bridges Street, was charged with the larceny of clothing and money, to the value of \$187.80, from his master. District watchman Li Tsing was also charged with the larceny of the said goods from the first defendant.

His Worship ordered the first defendant to receive twelve strokes of the birch, and sentenced the watchman to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

AN INDOLENT FIREMAN.

Captain Mitchell of the *Sussex* charged an Indian fireman with refusing to do his duty on board that vessel on Tuesday.

Defendant said he could not work because he was ill. He was ill-treated on board, and knocked and kicked about like a football. On one occasion he was kicked, fell against the furnace and was burned. He was also handcuffed to a stanchion and punched.

Captain Mitchell said the defendant signed on on the 13th instant, and when he left Singapore for Hongkong he received a month's wages in advance. From the time the ship left Singapore until she arrived here the defendant did only two hours' work. He complained of being ill, but was examined by the doctor who certified that nothing was wrong with him. When told by the chief fireman to go to work the defendant threatened to stab the fireman.

Defendant—No sign for work, no sign for sleep.

His Worship—This is similar to a case we had the other day. It seems to me that these men sign on for a month's work with the intention of doing nothing. (To defendant)—You will go to goal for 21 days, with hard labour.

Defendant—Very good.

A COMPROMISE IN TROUBLE.

Captain Mitchell of the *Sussex* charged the crew of the said vessel with aiding and abetting 144 stowaways.

Mr. John Hastings prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow represented the defendant.

Mr. Hastings stated that the *Sussex* left Hongkong for Singapore on May 5th, and according to her certificate was only entitled to carry 1,073 passengers. Before she left the passengers were counted in the presence of the health and boarding officers, and there were found to be 1,065 on board. This was some hours before the ship actually left the harbour, and no doubt the balance of the passengers were secreted on board. She left the harbour in the evening, and a day or two before arriving at Singapore the passengers were counted by the Chief Officer assisted by the defendant. On that occasion there were 1,110 counted by head, but counting children as one half there were 1,075, that was two over the number. On arrival at Singapore the health officer boarded the vessel with the Chinese Consul-General; the passengers were counted and they found 1,44 in excess. It was quite evident that these passengers must have been put on board after the counting at Hongkong, and when counted on the voyage they must either have been stowed away in some bunker or hold of the ship where they could not be seen, or else it was possible that the same tickets were used twice and passed back to other passengers. The defendant supplied food to passengers, and was paid by the company so much a head for supplying each passenger on the voyage. Therefore he must have known the number on board, and could not have supplied food to excess passengers without knowing they were there. He must have been cognizant of the fact, and by supplying them with food he aided and abetted them. He would call a witness who would say that the company said he was himself responsible for stowing away so

many passengers. The prosecution was heard, and on the application of Mr. Goldring the case was adjourned to enable him to see his client.

The *Yellow Dragon* for June, an interesting number, contains the following obit from Mr. A. J. May, who reached England on April 29th:—"I shall be much obliged if you will kindly put a little paragraph in earliest edition of *The Yellow Dragon* stating that I have reached home, and I take this opportunity of thanking one and all who took part in the very magnificent send-off that I received, and which greatly impressed my fellow-passengers on the *Minnetonka*, so that I was quite lionised by one and all on board. Among my fellow passengers, was Bishop Weldon, and soon after we had started, he came up to me and said that he had never seen anything like it in his life, and he felt a little inclined to be jealous, for when he left Harrow he had not such an enthusiastic crowd of admirers to see him off."

CHINESE V. SIKHS.

EXTRAORDINARY BOYCOTT AT SINGAPORE.

The following notice was issued by the Chinese Advisory Board, Singapore, on the 6th inst.:

"Recent a Sikh constable was prosecuted for attempting to outrage a Chinese woman in St. John's Island and was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Police Magistrate. This constable was dismissed and appealed to the Supreme Court and the conviction was quashed by the Judge.

On this account, the Chinese showed great displeasure at the people to dismiss the Sikh in their employ. This is making a mountain out of a mole-hill, of which the Board do not approve, and, moreover, to advise the Chinese to do this is really injuring the good name of the Chinese. Why? To put the blame upon the people of a country for the crime of one person, even though that person is a person of good fame and position, is still undesirable. How much more so, when that person is a member of the lower class of society? The Board has another argument at the disposal of the Chinese, and that is, the Board is not at all small. If one or two of them were to commit an offence and if the whole of the Indians were to put the blame upon all the Chinese, let us then ask ourselves could we submit to such a treatment? Singapore is a British dependency and not a Chinese possession. Many of the Chinese in this part of the world are foreigners, but the Sikhs are British subjects. It is right and wise for foreigners to do an injustice to British subjects and expect the Government here to remain passive? We, the Chinese, living under British protection have all along been enjoying wealth and peace, and if we all of a sudden were to rise in opposition to the Government, we would feel ashamed of ourselves. As to the manner spread by ignorant persons, to the effect that the said constable was allowed by the order of the Governor to be at large and out of the clutches of the law, it is absolutely false and groundless. The members of the Board are all acquainted with British laws. In British countries either a judge, or a magistrate, tries a case, and he is a fair and honest judge, and a decision is given after duly weighing the strength of evidence. After a case has been entered to the Governor has no power then to interfere in ordering the release of the prisoner. This is the British law which is well-known to the members of the Board. Notice is therefore given to the wise and sensible who will wisely go back to the old custom. All should ponder upon this. As to the arrangements at St. John's Island, the Board will make application to the Government to cause such improvements which may meet the desire of the Chinese people. Urgent! Urgent! Notice!"

The *Strait Times* gives the following additional particulars:

As will be seen above, the Chinese and English are now given an important notice, which is being read all about the town, in reference to the boycott of Sikh employees by Chinese residents in Singapore. The document is the outcome of certain conferences which, we understand, have been taking place between Mr. Barnes, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the Chinese Advisory Board, and we congratulate both on so worthy an outcome of their conferences. By this notice all Chinese employees are warned and advised on several grounds to drop the boycott and take back the Sikhs. We need not enter into any discussion of this part of the question, as the notice speaks for itself clearly and reasonably, but we must say something about a notice which was previously issued, not by the Board, but by a party who has since been belted from the place. This objectionable notice, we expect, was what caused all the trouble. It was printed and distributed in the shape of a small circular, and it urged every Chinaman who employed a Sikh to get rid of him forthwith or as soon as possible. Some Chinese gentlemen carried away by their impetuosity acted upon this ill advice at once and discharged their Sikhs, others proceeded more slowly in the same direction and notified to their Sikhs they would be discharged at the end of the current month. First of these gentlemen, we hear, have written the notice of discharge and others are moving into line with them; and it is probable that the boycott will cease very soon. We do not publish the names of the Chinese gentlemen who have been connected with this most unfortunate movement or of those who have wisely abstained from having anything to do with it. Comparisons are not always pleasant reading, and in this case, perhaps, had best be avoided. If the boycott is to be a bygone, it shall be treated as a bygone and nothing more need be said about it beyond the expression of a hope that the man who started the boycott with the abominable notice should be deported from the Colony or the native States to which he may have fled.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL BYTHESEA.

BYTHESEA.

We regret to announce the death of Rear-Admiral John Bythel, V.C., which occurred late last month at his residence, 22, Ash-napier, South Kensington. Rear-Admiral Bythel, who was born on the 15th of June, 1837, was the second son of the late R. J. Bythel, Esq., of Exmouth, Devonshire. He was educated at Grammar School, Bath, and entered the Royal Navy in 1854. He was promoted to be a lieutenant in 1861. His first active service was seen in the Baltic during the Crimean War, when a signal of bravery obtained for him the Victoria Cross. The incident was thus reported in the *Gazette* on the 28th of February, 1857: (The Victoria Cross was instituted January 29, 1856). "On the 18th August, 1854, having a certain number of men on board of the *Warwick* in charge of a mail and despatches for the Russian General, Lieutenant Bythel obtained permission for himself and William Johnston, stoker, to proceed on shore with the view of intercepting the mail. The night of the 22nd, when the mail bags were landed close to the spot where they lay secreted in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort, which passed close to them, and which, as soon as it was ascertained that the road was clear, took its departure; availing themselves of this opportunity Lieutenant Bythel and the stoker attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners, and brought them in their own boat on board the *Warwick*. For this daring deed he was given the command of the *Locust*, when he took part in the attacks on Sevastopol and Bomarsund. During the Chinese War of 1858-60 he did good service at the taking of Peking Forts.

There is little doubt that the main defect in our present system is that it aims at imparting knowledge rather than at training capacity and forming character. The criterion of success must be the interest that the pupils take in what they observe and read; and they must leave school with quickened interest rather than a store of facts in their memories.

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CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

HONOURS AT OXFORD.

The Chinese High Commissioners met with a cordial welcome when they visited Oxford. In a convention of the University, at which the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector of Lincoln College, presided, honours degrees were conferred. Mr. Chou, Rector of the University of Civil Law, presented his Imperial Highness Duke T'ai for the honorary degree of D.C.L. Professor Bryant introduced the Hon. T'ai Chou-hung for the degree of Master of Arts. The Vice-Chancellor subsequently entertained the High Commissioners at luncheon in the Hall of Lincoln. Replying to the health of the guests, Mr. Chou, member of the order, said their Excellencies were deeply conscious of the distinguished honour which had been paid them by the University of Oxford, and their appreciation was increased by the knowledge that they were the first subjects of his Imperial Chinese Majesty who had ever received such an honour. In future years they hoped to see many of their young men coming to this great university to study the classics and culture of the West, meanwhile gaining an insight into English customs and modes of thought. Such a course would tend to greatly strengthen the good feeling between England and China, and friendship between the two nations built on such foundations would be more binding than any treaty. In the afternoon the Commissioners were received by the Mayor and Corporation, and presented with an address. The Bodelian and several of the university buildings were afterwards visited, and before leaving the visitors took the opportunity of witnessing the racing in the second division of the summer eight-oar races.

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MANILA	"TAMING"	On 29th June.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TO W. C. CATINS TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"CHANGSHA"	On 27th June.	

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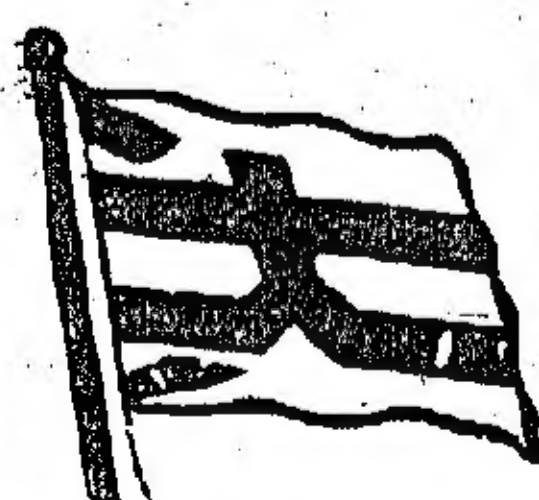
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TIENSIN via SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPSUNG"	Saturday, 23rd June, 4 P.M.
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STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
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ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 4th July
ROON	WEDNESDAY 11th July
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 18th July
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 22nd August
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 29th September
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 6th October
ROON	WEDNESDAY 13th October
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 20th October

ON THURSDAY, the 21st day of JUNE, 1906, at 5 P.M., the Steamship "PREUSSEN"

Captain R. Meyer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave
this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, on THURSDAY, the 19th June. Cargo and
Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, and Parcel
will be received at the Agency's Office until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June.

Consents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcel should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR	201 0 0	142 0 0	122 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN
and HAMBURG

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	68 0 0	36 0 0

TO NEW YORK via SUEZ
via NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
return	175 0 0	115 0 0	67 0 0

via BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar
and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HEBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 24th July.
WILHELM	TUESDAY, 21st Aug.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th JUNE, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
Captain Wolteme, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stew. Ins.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$80.	\$30.	\$20.
return	\$80.	\$30.	\$20.

TO NEW GUINEA

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$28.	\$18.	\$12.
return	\$28.	\$18.	\$12.

TO BRISBANE

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.

TO SYDNEY

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.

TO MELBOURNE

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.

TO YOKOHAMA

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.

TO KOBÉ

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.
return	\$34.	\$24.	\$16.

TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBÉ
to HONGKONG

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
return	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$60.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	297. 0. 0.		
TO EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and AMERICA	96. 0. 0.		

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"SEYDLITZ" Thursday, 21st June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"BAYERN" Wednesday, 4th July.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Wednesday, 4th July.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co. O. & S.S. Co.,
T. R. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd, and are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	282. 0. 0.		
To Bremen	63. 10. 0.		
To Paris via Cherbourg	65. 0. 0.		
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	65. 0. 0.		

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, EGYPT, and LON-ON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AMERICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

Captain W. W. Coote, R.N., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this Port for MARSEILLES and LONDON
Direct on SATURDAY, the 30th June,
at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the
above Ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1]

VESSELS ON THE BELT

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
1906

"WRAY CASTLE" ... 23rd June.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" ... 25th July.

"SAINT EGBERT" ... to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906. 787

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM- SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at MANILA, TILOR, PORT DARWIN and
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at
Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1218]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA,"
Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above on
or about the 30th June.

For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1906. [1196]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"
Captain J. E. E. E. will be despatched as
above on or about the 10th July.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
McKEE & CO., & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1272]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDERIDGE, British str., 1,154, W. W. Adam,
6th June—Saigon 1st June, Rice, 1st—Dod-
well & Co.

AMARA, British str.,

